

scription—some measure which shall produce quiet and tranquility in the country. But I have some objections to this, which are, and have been, urged by the people of the country, and has asked for instructions; and the response was not to him directly, but a call of the legislature to him, which he has not answered. I have no objection to his going to the country, and to settling the terms and conditions of the purchase, but I have no objection to his going to the country, and to settling the terms and conditions of the purchase, but I have no objection to his going to the country, and to settling the terms and conditions of the purchase.

to make this suit into consideration, and with the admission, as has been expressed here, to the military authorities of the Territory in question. No terms.

Mr. HALE. I do not remember the exact phrase that he used. But the amount of it was that he would be unpopular with his constituents. Now, how this can render him unpopular with his constituents passes my comprehension. The admission and cession by the usual and practicable mode of negotiation.

The admission of the State, or rather its right to admission, under the act, is a question of the right of the State by virtue of the act; so that no future legislation will be necessary for that purpose, and the possibility of a Missouri controversy will be entirely avoided. The admitted State

to say it is not a satisfactory line. But I have another objection, and that is that I think the bill as it is proposed here to be given to Texas is an extravagant sum.

You will readily perceive, Mr. President, from the course of remark which I have already made, the reasons why I regard it as an extravagant sum of money. I do not think it proper, then, notwithstanding the total disbelief in regard to the danger arising from the difficulties between Texas and the United States, real danger to be apprehended. And, Mr. President, suppose the sword is unsheathed on the one side or on the other, and that the United States have the sword, what will be the consequence? Let the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, and children of those slain in the conflict transmit to coming generations their resentment against the government that inflicted upon them what they regard as an atrocious and an unjust injury, as a national sin. Sir, I cannot look upon these consequences which will inevitably ensue from a collision upon the banks of the Rio Grande without a shudder. I am terrified at the prospect. Though I am not more frail than other men, I am more sensitive to the consideration of the war with the calmness and coolness that many do. Such is the character of my mental constitution that I contemplate anything of that kind with terror. If the people of Texas were enemies, hereditary enemies, foreign enemies, or, as an injury in my judgment, as a national sin, upon a collision and a resort to arms with different feeling; but when I see the sword gleaming in the hands of Americans—when I see Americans encountering their kindred, face to face, on the field of battle to shed each other's blood, and to die with each other, my mind is writhed with the emotion of fear, but with that which, far more than fear, would cause me to avoid such a collision.

Let us look at the picture. Suppose the United States and Texas should come into a collision of arms, and suppose the United States to be victorious, and without any other result, how long would it be before such a contest before the sum of four millions, the difference between the proposition of the senator from Massachusetts and that contained in the bill, would be exhausted? But, sir, we still would be warring. The measure would be the shedding of American blood by American hands; that should be deplored. It is the consequences that will follow from such an effusion of blood in such a contest that is to be deprecated and avoided. If this bill is defeated, as, in my judgment, it must be, the sum of four millions, the difference between Massachusetts and Texas, as has been subjected to very great embarrassments and very great sacrifices. Well, sir, she has now this burdensome debt upon her; and although, by the terms of the resolution of amendment, the United States is to pay the debt, yet it is true that a portion of these creditors her revenues derived from imports were pledged to the republic of Texas. Well, then, there is, without troubling you with entering largely into the subject, something like an equitable claim upon the United States. These creditors—the North and Texas herself has no claim upon the United States; but there is in these creditors something like an equitable claim. It has in it sufficient equity, I apprehend, to induce Congress, at any time or other, to pay the amount standing against the bill must be defeated, unless the bill, originally reported in the bill be retained in it, I shall

comprehension entirely, unless it may be that the Texas people might say that "the United States was such a good neighbor, and that they would not to have been content with ten millions, but you ought to have got fifteen or twenty millions." I cannot conceive of any other reason for such a result. I conceive, and I say it with all truth and candor, that if through the instrumentality of Texas, the United States should be brought to a state perfected, and the money paid and secured, it ought to secure them the highest place in the affections, the esteem, the respect, and the consideration of their fellow-citizens to the latest period of time. And I do not doubt that the United States might be brought to a state of outbreak at first; but when that "sober, second thought," which is always right, comes to succeed, I have no doubt that, illustrious as is the fame of those two honorable senators for their honorable achievements in the cause of freedom, and the noble and high-minded spirit which bore them the nobler and higher debt of gratitude due to them for an adjustment like this, brought about through their influence.

Now, sir, I do not wish to be understood as casting reflections upon the senator from Massachusetts, or the senator from Pennsylvania, puts it, as I understand; and that is the reason why I will not vote for the amendment or for the bill.

Mr. CHASE. Question? Question?

Mr. CHASE. I have a motion taken, I wish to say but one word. The senator did not put the question as I put it.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, called for the yeas and nays upon the amendment: which were ordered, and, being taken, resulted—yeas 20, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Butler, Briggs, Chase, Clay, Davis, of Massachusetts; Durbin, Emory, Fitch, Fremont, Hamilton, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Cass, Claiborne, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Foote, Houston, Shields, Smith, Sargent, Sumner, Sumner, Rusk, Sumner, Shields, Smith, Surgeon, and Yulee—25.

No amendment was rejected.

Mr. EWING. With very little hope of success, but with much regret, I again move an amendment, which I moved in committee yesterday, and it is, to run a line directly from the point at which the 100th degree of latitude west of Greenwich crosses the Red river to the dam on the Rio Bravo del Norte; and on this amendment I ask the yeas and nays.

The amendment was read as follows:

First. The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point at which the meridian of 100 degrees west from Greenwich crosses the Red river, and shall run in a straight line to the dam on the Rio Bravo del Norte, and the same angle on the line of the territory set apart for the Indians of the United States, and shall run in a straight line to the spring of water the irrigating canal which supplies the dam, and shall run in a straight line to the dam on the Rio Bravo del Norte, and the same angle on the line of the territory set apart for the Indians of the United States, and shall run in a straight line to the spring of water the irrigating canal which supplies the dam, and shall run in a straight line to the dam on the Rio Bravo del Norte, and the same angle on the line of the territory set apart for the Indians of the United States, and shall run in a straight line to the spring of water the irrigating canal which supplies the dam, and shall run in a 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that, at some time or other, this government would assume substantially the debts which she owed. For one, therefore, and for another, I am not in favor of the amendment suggested by the amendment, and to relieve her of the burden which is upon her by the assumption of six millions of liabilities under which she now lies. If I understand my friends from my own State, I think that the bill is at hand. I am prepared to vote for it; and although my constituents have feelings in accordance with the feelings of the constituents of the senator from Massachusetts, I am not prepared to vote against it. I have the confidence they have reposed in me, if I would not give—and give lavishly—of the treasures of this government.

Mr. DAVIS. The gentleman says something less than that.

The question being then taken upon the amendment, it was rejected—yeas 24, nays 36—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bouten, Endrby, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Edwards, Fessenden, Foster, Giddings, Hale, Hoar, Shide, Smith, Sprague, Underwood, Upham, Vail, Wallcut, Whitcomb, and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Aldrich, Blair, Brewster, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Chase, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fiske, Hutton, Johnson, Keith, Lester, May, McKim, Morrill, Pratt, South, Soule, Sturgeon, Tarney, and Yates—36.

Mr. BERRIEN. I understand the only rule to be, that the bill must be read three times upon separate days. This bill has been read twice, and if engrossed, can certainly be read a third reading.

The PRESIDENT. The question about the propriety of this order of proceeding. The bill came today as in committee of the whole, and has passed from committee into the Senate; and the question upon engrossment has been taken. The bill is now in the hands of the clerk for its third reading; and the Senate can postpone it till to-morrow, if they choose to do so, or pass the bill now.

Mr. KECK. I wish to call the attention of the

[illegible][illegible]

Well, sir, while I am willing to do something for conciliation and peace—something which may be termed, I think, a large and liberal offer—I am not quite so willing to do anything which will result in a permanent conjunction. Why, sir, I think my friend from Kentucky stated that when Texas made a proposition for the purchase of the country including that which she now possesses, the whole sum proposed was five millions—was it not?

MR. UNDERWOOD. Yes, sir.

MR. DAVIS. This included the whole State which existed at that time, as you expressed, and a great deal more. Then, that was a liberal offer of Texas, this is not it? It would have been a very small thing if it had been that they will go home and endeavor to keep the war where the sword of brethren should always remain, in the sheath—they will endeavor to procure the acceptance of the peace by the honorable senator who bears with me. I wish simply to state fact that, I think, he is not observant of at this moment; and that is, that the honorable senator from Virginia [Mr. MARSH] has introduced an amendment into this bill that will preserve the annexation resolutions intact.

MR. SEBASTIAN. I was aware of the fact of the amendment of the senator from Virginia, in regard to the annexation of Texas, but I think that it places the matter before us in such a way that it affords opportunity to affirm only in general terms the effect of the resolutions.

MR. FOOTE. Mr. President, will the honorable senator allow me?

The PRESIDENT. The senator must not interrupt.

MR. FOOTE. I know the honorable senator will bear with me. I wish simply to state fact that, I think, he is not observant of at this moment; and that is, that the honorable senator from Virginia [Mr. MARSH] has introduced an amendment into this bill that will preserve the annexation resolutions intact.

MR. SEBASTIAN. I was aware of the fact of the amendment of the senator from Virginia, in regard to the annexation of Texas, but I think that it places the matter before us in such a way that it affords opportunity to affirm only in general terms the effect of the resolutions.

That was the cry, sir. Well, the consequences have followed. I have said already that I favored all things that were not foretold. It was not foretold at that time—no one could have foreseen that—that we should have to purchase our peace from Texas. According to the plan that was proposed by the senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. COOPER] and others, the best way we could now is to buy our peace. If any one begins this practice of buying his peace with regard to his person, his property, or his reputation, he cannot expect enough to do from sunrise till sunset every day of his life.

But, sir, I am not aware that the State of Texas, as a State, has done or said anything by way of threatening anybody. I am not aware that it has threatened anybody.

MR. CLARKE. I yield to the senator from Mississippi.

MR. FOOTE. I merely wish to state that for the last two months I have no money to adjourn, and I cannot have that honor. [Laughter.]

The question being taken upon the motion, it was agreed and passed.

The Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

MR. HALE presented a petition of citizens of Racine

[illegible][illegible]

It does not shall give my support to the bill, if it shall come in a proper shape—and I hope it will—with great pleasure and satisfaction.

Mr. CLAYTON listened with attention and gratification to the senator from Massachusetts, who has just taken his seat. His remarks indicate a wish to support the bill. Now, sir, from examination and investigation made in this body previous to the introduction of the bill, I will state my conviction. I have satisfied myself that if the sum proposed in the bill introduced by the senator from Maryland be diminished, the bill cannot pass. I think, therefore, that it is understood by the members of this body, that the bill will not pass.

Now for the reason why I cannot go for the amendment. If I could be influenced by such considerations, if I could consent, in the terms of the senator from Pennsylvania, "to buy a peace"—if I had gone that far, I should have been satisfied to buy a peace. I have conceded that the principle is sound, and consented to negotiate upon such terms, I would not stop short of my ability to pay; for I know that the demand would be regulated by the necessities of the Government.

Now, sir, I will state the reasons why I cannot depart from that line. I wish to leave it untouched here, and I wish to leave it untouched in the States in this territory, with or without slavery. I do not see why it is that my friends have appealed to me with so much earnestness to withdraw it. I do not see what embarrassment it would create in the minds of no anomalous principle, but, on the contrary, the declaration of a principle in favor of which the almost unanimous vote of the Senate was given, a few days since, and which I have no doubt will be sustained by the people that this thing should be understood. It has been made a question, and why not settle it now? It cannot defeat the bill if it is embraced in the amendment of the senator from Maryland.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, presented the petition of F. C. C. of Mississippi, relative to the death of a lieutenant in the navy, praying that a gratuity may be extended to her, in consideration of the death of her husband, who was drowned at sea, in the service of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Bell, Berrie, Butler, Calhoun, Davis, of Mississippi, Dodge of Iowa, Fossé, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, of Missouri, Scott, Turner, and Yates—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Beadley, Bright, Chase, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hendricks, Johnson, King, of Missouri, Leake, of Kentucky, Lincoln, of Illinois, and McKim—19.

YEAS—19. NAYS—19.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, submitted the following motion; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

Resolved, That the report of the Secretary of War of the 3d of July, 1861, transmitting the reports of reconnaissance by

[illegible]

by the constitution, conveyed her legislature to meet on the first of the ensuing week. And does he not know that this is done every year? The senator knows that it is done every year. The senator knows that if there is any fact that is well established, that is one. It has been stated on this floor on many occasions of late that such was the design of Texas. She has already said so far as the means attempted to extend her jurisdiction in the effort which she made by the commissioner who was sent to New Mexico. He has returned home and reported his inability, from the circumstances which occurred, to organize the Territory into counties, to go off and write and a half millions? "Not at all," says Texas. "My dignity comes up to ten millions, and I will not be so short of faith." She has already said to blame Texas for the position that she takes. She knows whom she is dealing with. She understands all the advantages of her position; and, as patriots, her representatives here do not mean to yield one iota of these advantages.

But there is one thing that, in my mind, is inevitable, I confess; and that is what the senator from Texas [Mr. RICE] says in effect, that it is, but it is one of those things that I believe on faith, that during reason altogether in an unnatural way if adopted.

MR. SEBASTIAN. The very objection to which the senator alludes is the very thing which is the amendment of had a dozen lines, by saying that the territory now ceded, together with that part of New Mexico lying near the Rio Grande, shall be made into a State. I will accept of such a proposition as a matter of course.

MR. SOULE demanded the yeas and nays upon the amendment; and they were ordered.

MR. BENSON. We are now at the point at which I was five years ago. I have a bill to propose. The bill which now propose (said Mr. B.) is brief and simple. It is a bill to amend an act of Congress, the mode of settlement should be provided without delay. A few days ago the same question was before the Senate in a different form, and I proposed a bill to amend the act of 1850, by which the territory now ceded, together with that part of New Mexico lying near the Rio Grande, shall be made into a State. I will accept of such a proposition as a matter of course.

MR. WALKER moved that the Senate take up, for the purpose of making it a special order, the bill to amend the act of 1850, by which the territory now ceded, together with that part of New Mexico lying near the Rio Grande, shall be made into a State. I will accept of such a proposition as a matter of course.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

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counties, and has asked for instructions; and the response was not to him directly, but a call of the legislature to take this subject into consideration, and with the determination, as has been expressed here, to use military authority to seize upon the Territory in question. Now, perhaps the senator and I do not differ very materially as to the right of Texas; but Texas believes that she is right, and she is determined to assert her right. We have heard her distinguished senators say it was her design to

part; and what they said more gasconade on their part? Are they gentlemen who would be likely to send me to the gallows? No, they are not. They know anything of the character of those senators, they know far from being the sort of men to indulge in any idle declamation, in any threats that are not intended to be carried out.

There is, then, notwithstanding the senators' disbelief, a danger in regard to the danger arising from the difficulties between Texas and the United States, real danger to be apprehended. And, Mr. President, suppose the danger is not apprehended on the part of our country, and that the American blood is shed by American hands, what will be the consequence? Let the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, and children of the slain in the conflict between Texas and the United States, let them ask the government that inflicted upon them what they regard as a wrong, as an injury—at any rate, as a calamity—why, Sir, I cannot look upon these consequences without being shocked and horrified. I am terrified at the prospect of the Rio Grande without a shudder. I am terrified at the prospect. Though I am not more frail than other men, I am not able to contemplate human bloodshed. I am not able to contemplate the shedding of human blood. I am the possessor of a mental constitution that I cannot contemplate anything of that kind with terror. If the people of Texas were enemies, hereditary enemies, foreign enemies, I could not see them with a different feeling, I could not see them with a different feeling, I could not see them with a different feeling, I could not see them with a different feeling.

men; but when see the sword gleaming in the hands of Americans—when I see Americans encountering their kindred, men to face, on the field of mortal combat, I feel that I am lost—I, my blood is curdled within me, for with the emotion of fear, but with that which, far more than fear, would cause me to avoid such a collision.

Let us look at the picture. Suppose the United States were to go to war with Texas. Suppose the United States suppose that Texas finds allies in the South, as it is possible she might do: how long would it be in such a contest before the sum of four millions, the difference between the population of the two, would be exhausted? And that, in the end, would be exhausted? But, sir, that would be nothing. The treasure is nothing; it is the shedding of American blood by American hands that we should deprecate. I see the consequences of such a contest that is to be deprecated and avoided. If this bill is defeated, as, in my judgment, it must, by adopting the amendment of the senator from Massachusetts, there will be a new era of bloodshed. I think there will be a new era there is four millions in controversy between a few senators here—shall we fail to secure peace at the additional cost of only three or four millions of dollars? I think not. I trust there is no senator of this body who would not prefer to see the blood of ten millions poured to be expended, and would regard it as a cheap bargain at that.

Looking upon the question in this light, and feeling that the blood of millions of our countrymen would be originally reported in the bill be retained in it, I feel

vote against the proposition of the senator from Massachusetts to amend by reducing the sum to six millions. I have said before that we should not look at the question as a question of acres, although I should regard the acres far more than the dollars, for reasons, perhaps, that the senator will understand. But I regard neither the acres nor the dollars. I regard the people. The question still is at hand. I am prepared to vote for it; and although my constituents have feelings in accordance with the feelings of the constituents of the senator from Massachusetts, I am sure they would repudiate me, as unworthy of the confidence they have reposed in me, if I would not give—and give lavishly—of the treasures of this government.

trife, in order to prevent the consequences of fraternal strife. They are said to be a sharp people, careful of their own interests, and very loath to extend to others the same consideration. But notwithstanding all this, the character of my constituents is just; and they would be the last to refuse—even if it were to be paid out of their own coffers—to give the sum required in order to secure peace, and bring back harmony and concord between the different members of this confederacy.

Sir, believing so—at any rate being satisfied in my own judgment that the bill must fail, unless the sum recommended originally be retained—I shall vote against the amendment. Some time ago, the senator from New York reported that the bill would be rejected by a vote of 100 to 100.

sum that would relieve her from her difficulties. He believed it was due to her, not because she had territory that was to be ceded to us, and which was hers; but because she had fought out her independence in a strife with a foreign power, and, after having won that by her own means, had been annexed to us by the American Congress, he was willing to pay her the whole sum. Now, sir, he has an opportunity to make good his proposition, or his promise, if it may be so termed. And I trust he will do so, for he has the money coming to him, and he is not so far from equal to the whole debt of Texas, but he would almost to satisfy her senators here, who declare

where they will go home and endeavor to keep the sword
where the sword of brethren should always remain, in
the sheath—they will endeavor to procure the acceptance
of this measure of concord by their people. Let us
vote in this spirit—vote the sum required, and be done
with this agitating subject. I trust the motion will not
prevail.

MR. HALE. I want to say a word in answer to this ap-
plication. It has been made by the honorable senator from
Pennsylvania. It was eloquent—very eloquent, I will tell
him; and I do not doubt it was considered by its author
to be patriotic. I think him for one thing, that it placed this
measure more distinctly before the Senate and the coun-
try.

than any other exposition made upon it. He has satisfied me that I ought to vote against the amendment and the bill also. What is the position in which the honorable senator has placed this matter? He says here is a question. Texas places herself in antagonism to the United States, threatens to draw the sword, and sheds blood.

A SENATOR. "Sord," not "sword."

MR. HALE. No, no; "sword." I am not talking about "sords." There is no such word in the English language.—To draw the *sword*, and shed American blood, unless something is done. That I believe to be a fair statement of the case. And upon that statement of the

force in it. Now I put it to you if the combined powers of the civilized world should present a letter to the United States minister in London, and that letter should say that they would receive one unanimous tone of stern, indignant defiance, and the minister that came here with it would not wait long before his passports would be tendered him. No, sir; if the ministers of the combined world came in that manner, they would be treated in the same way, and go back with the same message.

Mr. FOOTE, (in his seat.) They are our brethren.

Mr. HALE. We would treat them as brethren, if they came as brethren. But when they come in the attitude of

Now for the reason why I cannot go for the amendment. I could be influenced by such considerations, but I cannot consent, in the terms of the senator from Pennsylvania, "to buy a peace"—if I had gone that far, I could not stand higgling about the price of it. If I conceded that the principle is sound, and consented to concede upon such terms, I would not stop short of my obligation to say, for I know that the demand would be regarded as such, by the President, "I have no objection."

could not takix millions, I do not believe, nor would I if I were in her place, nor seven millions, nor eight millions, nor nine millions, nor nine and a half millions would have the ten millions; and if you did not pay it, too, I would have interest upon it. [Laughter.] Why, then? Because she perfectly understands the strength of her position. She stands upon that boundary. It is not as if she came to her with a bag of gold in one hand and a stick in the other, and said, "Come, come, I will give you empty and the other grasping at wood, and the hands of us ten millions. Well, sir, we have made up our minds that that is a fair way of negotiation, but we will stand poster-like, and say, "Now, Madam Texas, won't

go of you nine and a half millions!" "Not at all," says Texas: "my dignity comes up to ten millions, and I will not stop short of that." [Laughter.] Nor, sir, do I blame Texas for the position that she takes. She knows what she is dealing with. She understands all the advantages of her position; and, as patriots, her representatives here do not mean to yield one iota of these advantages.

But there is one thing that, in my mind, is inevitable, I confess; and that is what the senator from Texas [Mr. Rusk] says—and I believe it—but it is one of those things that I believe on faith, discarding reason altogether.

plain, but comprehensive and effectual. It proposes to admit one Texan State, to obtain a cession of the remainder of Texas territory, and to settle the terms and conditions of the admission by cession by the usual and practical mode of negotiation.

The admission of the State, or rather its right to admission, is to be complete under the bill. It is to be admitted by virtue of the act; so that no future legislation will be necessary for that purpose, and the possibility of a Mississippian controversy will be entirely avoided. The admitted State

to have all the rights of the existing States from the very day of their admission into the Union. It is not only necessary, for the bill fixes her representation in the Federal Congress, and avoids all delay or debate upon that point; but it is also sufficient, for the bill gives the right to senators, and fixes the number. To representatives it gives the right, but leaves the number to be determined by the House. The bill of the first Texas State two members—a number to which her present population will entitle her, and which will be increased by the admission of new territory as it is accomplished, and doubled or tripled by the addition of new territory upon the census of 1850 can be extended to the year 1860.

A State of proper size being formed, the cession of the disputed Texas territory to the United States becomes necessary, and hence the joint resolution from the House of Representatives, "That the United States acquire the whole territory of Texas as one State, and provide for the reduction of her limits when her consent is given." When the United States acquire the territory without her consent, the constitution of the United States forbids it; and the equilibrium of our system will not admit of the acquisition of a territory so large as that of the United States. This is not a new point in our history; it occurred before, and has been decided. The early history of the United States is full of instances of the acquisition of territory, at the close of the revolution, were found to be too large for the safety of the rest, and the most persevering efforts were made to reduce them to the proper size. They were called upon by the Continental Congress to reduce their limits, and cede their surplus territory. Some yielded, and

[illegible]

As they fully decided, to guard against the like danger at all time to come. They took care at once, and in the very acts of session, to fix the number and extent of the number of members of proper number and size, so that the danger of overabundance in the House of Representatives, or small ones to rule in the Senate, was equally avoided. This was wise; it was a necessary precaution against future dangers and difficulties. I am sure that the people of the United States will naturally throw themselves back into conditions better than that from which our fathers, with so much care, wisdom, patriotism, and even money, succeeded in extricating us. Texas is far larger than the Northwestern Territories and the danger of the risk the danger of a single State.

gentlemen suppose that Texas will voluntarily relinquish a supposition contrary to all human experience. But suppose that Texas should not do so, it would immediately result which it is impossible to encounter. By the joint resolution Texas is to keep her lands, and pay her debts. These lands would lie without the limits of the United States, and are covered by Indian tribes. To pay her debts, Texas would be obliged to go before the United States administration of a land system in a different State, or into Territory belonging to the United States. It would also involve the management of Indian affairs in the State or Territory where the lands are. All this would be irreparable. And, in the end, Texas would have lost her lands.

reis, Indian wars, distraction and confusion, and the involvement of the United States in all the difficulties that would ensue, would be the inevitable consequences of such a course. To transfer authority into another State, or into a third State, and among the States, would be to open a history, and among the States, would be to open a history, would be about as calamitous as retention of limits would be for Texas to decide which calamity she would prefer for the United States would not even have the power of choosing between them: all would be at the option of Texas.

I say this upon the assumption that Texas would accept our proposal, and come into the Union upon the terms of the joint resolution; but I have no idea that she would do any such thing, *except for the purpose of prescribing her*

her claims to remaining territory. By the terms of that resolution, she is to surrender her custom-houses—her source for money—and pay her debts out of lands which are in the hands of formidable Comanches, and other savages, who will not give up their lands for less than five times more than their value in blood, to obtain from the Indians. She never can accept annexation on such terms except to make her own terms afterwards for the reduction of her limits and the cession of her remaining territories to the United States. Why the United States should settle these terms beforehand.

of the crisis, my views have very little weight, except upon some trifling and incidental point. I foresaw and said that Texas would make her own terms. But my cry was annexation, without regard to consequences. That was the cry, sir. Well, the consequences have come now precisely as I foretold at the time, along with some that were not foretold. It was not foretold at all that we should have a civil war—this is the worst we have to purchase our peace from Texas. According to all that we have heard of it from the senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Cozzaz] and others, the best thing we can do now is to buy our peace. If any one begins this practice of buying his peace with regard to his person, he

But, sir, I am not aware that the State of Texas, or any State, has done or said anything by way of threatening the people of this country with regard to the blustering language of individuals; we have heard that at other places and at other times; and I should not approve the policy of purchasing our peace, even if Texas herself had threatened ever so much.

I am directly constituted from other men in that respect, I should nevertheless try to do so. Some people are more inclined to the right, and some to the left, and in this respect I am right, and some are so-called *coquet*. There are very few that are the exact equanimity of their temper, and the exact equilibrium of their judgment. I do not know that I claim to be exempt from the natural infirmities of other men in this respect. I may be as apt to get irritated, or one-sided, or frightened as others; but in this case I have this evidence to myself, that I remain about where I was that I am ready to do now precisely what I was ready to do five years ago, and precisely what I was ready to do at the beginning of this session of the Congress, and I am ready to do now precisely what I was ready to do at the beginning of this session of the Congress.

Now, sir, as this bill now stands, I shall vote against it; and if it fails, I shall then be ready, upon a reconsideration of the subject, to do what I think ought to be done, and what can be done, and which, if done, would be satisfactory to the country. I think a bill can be framed that will suit all those conditions.

The question being then taken upon the amendment, was rejected—yeas 19, nays 29—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Blair, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Louisiana, Edwards, Ewing, Gilmer, Gresham, Hendricks, Jones, Keith, Lester, Little, Littleton, McKim, McRae, Moore, Norcross, Phillips, Pickens, Ragsdale, Russell, Seward, Sherman, Smith, Spruill, Tamm, Telford, Tilton, Turner, Vance, Wadsworth, Watkins, Webb, Wilcox, Wood, Woodhouse, Wright, and Young.

Scoté, Turner and Yale—19.
 NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bradbury, Briggs, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Felch, Green, Hendricks, Hamilton, Norris, Peck, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sprague, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wallbridge, Walker, and Winthrop—29.

No further amendments being offered, the question was stated upon ordering the bill to be engrossed for third reading.

Mr. SEWARD demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. BRADBURY. Mr. President, I shall detain it.

The bill before the Senate has for its object the settlement of a vexatious and troublesome question of boundary. It is one that claims, for many reasons, that some mode of settlement should be provided without delay. A few days ago the same question was before the Senate in a different form, and I proposed a mode of adjustment by commissioners, to be appointed by the United States on the one part, and Texas on the other, which I regarded as free from some of the objections to which the proposition before us is exposed. I may be more fully inclined to have recourse to the termination of the controversy by a judicial tribunal than has any other. It avoided the expense

The bill before the Senate has for its object the settlement of an exciting and troublesome question of boundary. It is one that claims, for many reasons, that prompt action of settlement should be provided without delay. A few days ago the same question was before the Senate in a different form, and I proposed a mode of adjustment by commissioners, to be appointed by the United States on the one part, and Texas on the other, which I regarded as free from some of the objections to which the proposition before us is exposed, and a mode more likely to lead to a satisfactory termination of the controversy upon reasonable terms than any other. It avoided the process of biding and bargain-making by Congress in a bill, was conciliatory and respectful, and sanctioned by the President. But, sir, the subject has taken such a course

ward; and I have now no hope that such moderate course will be secured if the bill is carried through. This bill is not as favorable in some respects as the provision in the Compromise bill; and those who defended that measure, which proposed no change in the law, are now in a position to be responsible for the injury sustained by the slave. Believing that, under existing circumstances, it is better to settle the question in the manner proposed in this bill, than to leave it open for future agitation, which will, when adopted, restore the government to a position of peace and safety, capable of performing the proper functions of a government, than it is to leave this question open for future agitation, I shall, but not without reluctance, support the bill.

the friends of California to reconsider their former action, and strike her from the bill.

The question being then taken upon ordering the bill to be engrossed, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 27, nays 24—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Berrien, Brachey, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Durbin, Edwards, Ewing, Felch, Foote, Greer, Houston, King, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Rust, Smith, Smith, Sturgeon, Wales, and Winthrop—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benson, Birney, Butler, Chase, Davis of Mississippi, Dodge of Wisconsin, Edwards, Hamilton, Horst, Mason, McKen, Seward, Sells, Spruance, Tappan, Underwood, Upham,

THE PRESIDENT. No; but this has been read the second time a week ago nearly.

MR. YULEE. But ought not the question upon engrossment be taken one day, and the third reading occur on another day?

MR. BERRIEN. I understand the only rule to be, that the bill must be read three times upon separate days. This bill has been read twice, and if engrossed, can certainly be put upon the third reading.

THE PRESIDENT. There can be no question about the propriety of this order of proceeding. The bill came up today as in committee of the whole, and has passed from committee into the Senate; and the question upon engrossment

Mr. CLEMENS moved that the Senate adjourn; which motion was rejected without division.

The question being then taken upon the passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 30, nays 20—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Dickinson, Davis of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Foote, Giddings, Houston, King, Norris, Pearce, Peck, Rush, Shields, Smith, Sprague, Sargent, Wales, Whitcomb, and Windup—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Baldwin, Barnwell, Beane, Batcher, Chase, Davis of Mississippi, Davis of Wisconsin,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1950.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. HALE presented a petition of citizens of Racine county, Wisconsin, praying the adoption of measures for the adjustment of international difficulties by arbitration; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. H. also presented two petitions of citizens of New Hampshire, a petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, a petition of citizens of Massachusetts, and a petition of citizens of Michigan, praying that no State may hereafter be admitted into the Union whose constitution does not

Michigan, printing that slavery and the slave trade may be abolished in the District of Columbia, or the seat of government removed therefrom; all of which petitions were laid on the table.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, presented the petition of Eliza C. Beeche, widow of George M. Beeche, deceased, a lieutenant in the navy, praying that a gratuity may be extended to her, in consideration of the death of her husband, who was drowned at sea in the execution of his duty; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

MILITARY RECONNOISSANCES.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, submitted the following

shall not exceed twelve and a half cents each.

Mr. SEBASTIAN submitted the following resolution ; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to :

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post-office from Mt. Bayou, in the county of Mississippi, in the State of Arkansas, via Oklaheaville, in Williams County, Big Lake, and Grand Prairie, in Arkansas, to Chillicothe, the county seat of Dunklin county, in the State of Missouri.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. WALKER moved that the Senate take up, for the

purpose of making it a special order, the bill "to cede the public lands of the United States to the States respectively in which they are situated, on condition that the said